

doubtedly greater since the years in which the above return was made—so that it is fair to conclude that the aggregate number of the whole militia of the United States, at the present time, is nearer to three millions and a half than to the total given in this table.

As the greatest number of enrolled militia is to be found in the Northern States and in the Western States, where, for a few years past, military organizations have been progressing with great activity, we may safely put down two millions and a half of the entire force as in favor of maintaining the government in the enforcement of the laws, although many if not all the individuals composing it may be willing to guarantee the South all the rights and privileges she is entitled to under the constitution. Nevertheless, there is an element in the American soldier which inclines him always to the side of constituted authority, discipline and law.

BLACK REPUBLICAN TACTICS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—As might have been reasonably expected, the faction headed by the Hon. Mass. Greeley has been flooded by the Weed forces in the Assembly. We were not at all surprised at the circumstance that the Weed slate was endorsed through and through, from Littlejohn to the deputy doorkeepers, but we are somewhat astonished at the strength of the opposition to Weed. He saved the Speakership only by the most dexterous management, Littlejohn endorsing a resolution which sustained the Governor's vetoes of last year. Littlejohn represented, or was presumed to represent, the lobby, pure and simple; yet when he finds that the lobby has no friends, or at least not a sufficient number of friends to put him in the Speaker's chair, he does not hesitate to spit on his own platform. This is what the politicians call good management, and it betrays Weed's hand throughout. Greeley is very clever in a Fouriérist phalanx, a Maine law convention, a woman's rights meeting, or as a political lecturer in a small town; but when he comes to manœuvre a Legislature, Weed can give him several points and then win the game. Just now Greeley has fully one-half the Assembly on his side; he might have two-thirds of the members but for the fact that he lacks the adroitness absolutely required for the proper distribution and combination of his forces. As for Weed, he must have seen by the caucus vote for Speaker that his influence was on the wane, and he will undoubtedly concentrate all his efforts to preserve it upon the most important matter before the Legislature—to wit, the election of a Senator in place of Mr. Seward. Should Mr. Seward be a candidate there will not be, as a matter of course, any opposition to him; but it is understood that he will go abroad or else take a place in the Cabinet. There are no less than four editorial candidates for the succession—Weed, Greeley, Raymond and Webb—but the selection is not to be made from that delightful quartette. The real candidates are William M. Everts, upon the Weed slate, and David Dudley Field from the Greeley faction. They are both strong men, and Mr. Everts would have the support of Seward and the old whig section of the party, while Field is looked upon as the leader of the radical, barn-burning, democratic republicans. The issue of the struggle for the Senatorship will be very important from a party point of view, as it will settle the question as to which clique shall have the distribution of the federal spoils in this State. If Weed puts in Everts, then Weed will deal out the loaves and fishes to the faithful; and, on the contrary, if Greeley manages to secure the election of Field, then the philosophers of Spruce street will rule the roost and regulate the kitchen. The policy of the new administration has yet to be indicated, and the result of the election of our Senator may have a great influence upon the President elect. Therefore the fight is important in a national point of view. So far Weed has rather the best of it; and we advise our Fouriérist contemporaries to rub up his wits, or, notwithstanding his strength in the Legislature, he may yet be beaten out of the field.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL IDEAS ABROAD—PROSPECTIVE ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The suspension of the passport system by Louis Napoleon in favor of the English, although professing to be merely a measure of reciprocity, may be regarded as a preliminary experiment to its total abolition. The Emperor, in granting freedom of discussion to the press, has wisely decided not to maintain a restriction which is incompatible with the theories of national liberty put forth in Count Persigny's recent circular. His course in regard to Italy has rendered him so strong that he can afford to dispense with the safeguards by which despotism is compelled to surround itself. The efforts that he has made in favor of constitutional government in other countries have so disarmed republican hostility that he has no longer anything to fear from it. The contrast between his present security and the hourly dangers to which he was exposed in the earlier years of his reign, when the passport system was at the height of its stringency, has naturally produced on his mind a conviction of its uselessness. What he now gains by way of favor to the English he will soon extend to other countries and to his own subjects. The continental governments will, so far as the passport system is concerned, be ultimately forced to follow his example. France and Italy relieved from its vexatious interference with individual liberty, there will be no possibility of maintaining it elsewhere. The frontiers of these States will offer no ready and secure a shelter to refugees that the system will be practically a nullity wherever it is attempted to be enforced. Travelers will owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Emperor for the abolition of this nuisance.

To no people will it prove more grateful than to ours, owing to the risks to which it exposes our adopted citizens when they have occasion to revisit the fatherland.

GOVERNOR MEDARY ON KANSAS AFFAIRS AND THE CRISIS.—We have received a copy of the address of Governor Medary to the people of Kansas on the occasion of the resignation of his office. It presents a gloomy picture of the existing condition of things in Kansas, including the loaves, vagabonds, thieves, murderers and outcasts from every region, which still infest the Territory, and the terrible famine there resulting from the long drought of the last summer. But, in regard both to border ruffianism and the famine, the retiring Governor gives much good advice and some encouragement of better times. He admonishes the friends of law and order to give no countenance to mid-

dnight "carousals and the gathering of secret clans, with oaths and grips of their order, stimulated to murders and robberies for some real or fancied wrong;" and he advises the responsible parties to the exercise of a wise discretion in the distribution of their charities to their destitute neighbors. Finally, the Governor intimates, in view of this dreadful crisis of disunion, that he will soon reappear before the public as one of the heads of the newspaper press, with which—excepting the occasional interruption of some official appointment—he has been identified for the last thirty years.

THE NATIONAL CENSUS.—The eighth national census is now completed, but as yet the details of the work have not been furnished to the public. According to the statement of Gov. Morgan in his message, based upon official information from Washington, the total population of the United States is 31,374,856, and the population of our own State 3,827,900, which show an increase since 1850 of 8,183,782 in the population of the whole country, and an increase in the State of New York of 730,394. We have collected the official returns of the following fourteen States, and they show the subjoined amounts and the increase within ten years:

State.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
Connecticut.....	401,883	461,883
Massachusetts.....	924,514	1,231,493
New York.....	3,097,394	3,827,900
Pennsylvania.....	2,511,786	2,935,441
New Jersey.....	430,933	508,001
Ohio.....	1,930,329	2,338,382
Indiana.....	1,048,416	1,347,000
Georgia.....	606,185	707,977
Maryland.....	533,034	682,576
Virginia.....	1,431,681	1,658,139
North Carolina.....	1,057,048	1,293,458
Illinois.....	851,470	1,249,495
Michigan.....	297,654	749,389
Wisconsin.....	595,391	777,771

It must be taken into consideration that these figures may not be strictly correct; for, as a general rule, census returns are rather below the mark than otherwise. Many houses are not visited at all by the Marshals, and we know from the mode in which the census was taken in our own city and State that a full return of the population was not obtained here. The Marshals called at the houses of our citizens in the heat of summer, for instance, when thousands of people were in the country, stopping at hotels in watering places and elsewhere; and we are inclined to think that some of the rough districts—such as the Five Points and other localities—were not very closely canvassed, although they are the most populous parts of the metropolis. We should not be at all surprised, therefore, if the total population of the country was thirty-four millions instead of a fraction thirty-one millions.

THOMPSON AND THOMAS.—We are daily informed from Washington, and through various channels, that unless Mr. Buchanan shall do this thing, that thing or the other, Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury, will resign. But what if they do? Our opinion is that Mr. Thompson can be spared, without much inconvenience to the administration, the moment he sets himself up as a dictator to the President. So with Mr. Thomas. There must be a head to the government, but every member of the Cabinet who aspires to act in this capacity should be walked out of his department. And this is all we have to say just now concerning these threats of resignation on the part of Secretaries Thompson and Thomas. Let them go, if they can remain only on the condition that the President must obey them.

GOVERNOR HICKS, OF MARYLAND.—This gentleman is an old line whig American Union man. A tremendous pressure has been made upon him for some weeks past to call the State Legislature together, that it may call a State Convention on the secession question. But the Governor has his misgivings of the disunion excitement in Maryland. He fears that this pressure upon him covers a scheme for carrying Maryland out of the Union before the 4th March, and for seizing, under the authority of Maryland as an independent State, the city of Washington and the public buildings and archives thereof. Governor Hicks, not appreciating the grandeur of this scheme, refuses to give it a lift; and, all things considered, he is acting in this like a wise man and a patriot. A little delay on the brink of the precipice may save us.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.
The treaty which the President sent to the Senate yesterday, recently negotiated by our Minister to Venezuela, is very important in a commercial aspect. It contains, among other important stipulations, a provision exempting citizens of the United States in that country from military service, as well as from the payment of the pecuniary equivalent which it has been the practice to exact from foreigners who refuse to serve. This exemption is of the greatest consequence to transient residents, who are so constantly liable to the arbitrary extortions practiced upon them in military times.

THE MEXICANIAN INDIAN.
The Navy Department to-day received despatches from the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Vera Cruz, that there was no political news of importance. Troops had met with an accident in running into the harbor, but no great injury was sustained. The Saguahua had gone to Baytown, she carried the contributions to the sufferers in Syria, which were sent from Boston in the Reliance. The latter vessel was on her way to the United States.

ARMY SIGNALS.
Recent advices from Fort San Juan, New Mexico, confirm the practical utility of Major Meyer's system of army signals, authorized by the last Congress. They have been thoroughly tested and found of much benefit in the present campaign against the Navajo Indians, resulting in great saving of time upon the march, facilitating communications with reference to proximity of the enemy and the selection of proper camping grounds.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.
On Saturday the Senate will consider and endeavor to pass the Pacific Railroad bill as passed the House. An effort will be made to amend it by adding an extreme Northern route.

Governor Banks' Valued Address.
Barnes, Jan. 3, 1861.
The two branches of the Legislature, and a very large audience of citizens, assembled at the State House between twelve and one o'clock today, to hear Governor Banks' valued address. It is an important document, and it is a pleasure to the people of this State to have the Governor's views on the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the executive chair. The assessed value of property of the State is \$907,000,000. The enrolled militia numbers 130,380 men. A considerable space is devoted to the Personal Liberty law, and its removal from the statute books.

Gov. Banks concludes his address as follows:—
There can be no peaceful secession of States. Whether the government is a compact between States or a union of the people, it is a government, and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any individual State. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and it is the duty of every citizen to stand by it. It has been sacrificed by the sacrifice of the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it a nation indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the continent now occupied by the American people be partitioned into hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indissoluble and eternal union with the United States. We will never allow the keys of the continent on the ocean and all shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the people of this State stand independent of the good will and support of the government and the people of the interior; and though we should consent to an unusual and unreasonable separation, the generations to come would be left in a state of anarchy and confusion, and our country would be a wasteland.

But no such result can follow as the destruction of the American Republic. The contest will be too terrible, the bloodshed too great, the suffering too intense, the future too brilliant to justify forebodings of so dark a prospect. The bill, therefore, which our people are to vote upon, is a bill for the preservation of the Union, and it is a bill for the preservation of the Republic. I do not think that the Provision of 1850, that has hitherto protected us, will prove sufficient to preserve the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Democracy Repudiate Spinoza's Declaration of War—The Resolutions of Mr. Robinson Endorsed by a Democratic Caucus—What the Party in the Minority Intend to Do—Excitement in Regard to the National Crisis, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1861.
The numerous propositions presented to both houses yesterday in reference to the crisis existing in our national affairs, had created an intense excitement among all classes here, the republicans and democrats. The democracy have been especially exercised over the preamble and resolutions introduced by Senator Spinoza, and throughout last evening and this morning they could be heard denouncing it in bitter terms, many calling it infamous. The universal expression was that it was a scheme to help George W. Lusk dispose of his assets, and it is plainly to be seen that if it is adopted it will have to be by the vote of the republicans, and then only.

The democratic members of both branches of the Legislature met in caucus this morning, in the room of the Committee of Cities and Villages, for the purpose of agreeing upon some course of action in regard to the preamble and resolutions introduced by Senator Spinoza to the Assembly yesterday.

Nearly all the democratic members were present; also the Secretary of State, D. R. Floyd Jones, as well as Mr. Constock, of the *Atlas* and *Argus*.
As soon as the object of the meeting was stated, Mr. Kiegan addressed those present, stating that whilst the wording of the resolution was not such as he would desire, yet he was free to say that he gave it his hearty approval, and recognized it, coming as it did from one of the leaders in the republican party, it was an evidence of a change in the policy of that party for the better, and he thought that it was the duty of the democratic members to give it their united support—more so from the reason that the extreme republicans were loud in their denunciations of it.

Mr. Klingrock, of State Island, followed in the same strain, and said that for his own part he would have preferred that there should not have been any reference to Kansas in the resolutions; but he did not think it wise for them to suggest any amendments, lest by so doing they would destroy the desired effect in its passage. He wanted the democrats to unite with the conservative republicans, and present a record that will carry a noble weight with it. The fact of the extremity of the republican party, and the fact that the resolutions could only be passed by the support of the democratic members, and for one, he felt that it would be a great step in the history of the country.

Mr. Jones, Secretary of State, was then called for, and said that it looked to him that the only consistent course for the minority party in this Legislature was to give their united support to the resolutions, and he was glad to see it coming from the source that it did. He looked upon it as a step in advance, and he thought that it would be a great triumph for the democracy could well afford to support it. His advice would be that the democratic members present an amendment to the resolutions, and that they should be adopted. The present condition of the country demanded prompt action, and he hoped that this question would be settled by the support of the democracy in the way that would carry a moral force with it. That would in a measure make it more satisfactory to the South. Perhaps if he had written the resolution he might have worded it differently, but he thought that it was a great step in the history of the country.

Mr. Robinson was then called for, and spoke in defence of the resolutions, taking about the same ground of the speakers that preceded him. He said that he was frank to say that he believed the resolutions to be a great step in the history of the country, and he was glad to see it coming from the source that it did. He looked upon it as a step in advance, and he thought that it would be a great triumph for the democracy could well afford to support it. His advice would be that the democratic members present an amendment to the resolutions, and that they should be adopted. The present condition of the country demanded prompt action, and he hoped that this question would be settled by the support of the democracy in the way that would carry a moral force with it. That would in a measure make it more satisfactory to the South. Perhaps if he had written the resolution he might have worded it differently, but he thought that it was a great step in the history of the country.

Mr. Arcularius then moved that the democratic members agree to give their united support to the resolutions of both branches of the Legislature. This motion was seconded from all parts of the room.

Mr. Tibbet of Queens, asked if it would not be best to wait upon Mr. Robinson and see if there could not be some slight change in the wording. Several of those present, however, believed that the resolutions were a great step in the history of the country, and they were glad to see it coming from the source that it did. He looked upon it as a step in advance, and he thought that it would be a great triumph for the democracy could well afford to support it. His advice would be that the democratic members present an amendment to the resolutions, and that they should be adopted. The present condition of the country demanded prompt action, and he hoped that this question would be settled by the support of the democracy in the way that would carry a moral force with it. That would in a measure make it more satisfactory to the South. Perhaps if he had written the resolution he might have worded it differently, but he thought that it was a great step in the history of the country.

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standstill place in the city of New York, and Mr. Lawless, to repeat the Sunday laws.

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Assembly.
ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1861.
The Governor's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported without debate. The annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was presented, the principal features of which are alluded to in the Governor's message.

The Comptroller sent in his annual report.

By Mr. Anderson.—To divide the Twelfth ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Townsend.—To divide the Personal Liberty law of 1840, and to revise the law existing thereto.

By Mr. Goos.—To repeal the act of last session relative to capital punishment; also concerning the rights of supervisors of local legislation.

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Message of Gov. Medary.
St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1861.

Governor Stewart's message was read to the Legislature.

After reviewing the progress of the abolition and republican parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says that Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the councils of the nation.

Missouri loves the Union, and will never abandon it, and she is willing to abide by a fair compromise; not such ephemeral contrivances as are enacted by Congress to-day and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all the rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn convention of all the parties interested.

Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered deeply, having probably lost as much in the past few years by abductions of slaves as all the rest of the Southern States put together.

Speaking of secession the Governor denounces the action of South Carolina, and says our people would feel more sympathy with the movement had it originated amongst those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders.

Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve. She will not be frightened by the post-unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragged into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South. The Governor denounces the action of South Carolina, and says our people would feel more sympathy with the movement had it originated amongst those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders.

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